Complete Victory
And Nothing Else!

Nippon Times

The Way of the Gods
Is the Way of Japan

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UNITED EFFORT IN PROPAGANDA IS EMPHASIZED

Information Board Chief Stresses Japan-Thai Cooperation in Ideological War

VISITORS ARE HONORED

Personal Contact With Japanese Press Circles Will Aid Both Countries

The increasing importance of close and perfect cooperation among countries within East Asia in an energetic ideological war against Britain and the United States side by side with sweeping military operations against those enemy countries was stressed by Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, at a dinner given Friday night at the Imperial Hotel in honor of Phairot Jaiyanama, Chief of the Publicity Bureau of the Thai Government, and Prichanusat Panyarachun, President of the Thai Press Association, who are now visiting Japan at Mr. Amau's invitation.

The gist of Mr. Amau's welcome speech is as follows:

"I certainly am extremely pleased to have this opportunity of welcoming to Japan two distinguished guests from Thailand, Mr. Phairot Jaiyanama, Chief of the Publicity Bureau of the Thai Government, and Mr. Prichanusat Panyarachun, President of the Thai Press Association.

Relations Are Cemented

"During the one year and a half that have elapsed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, diplomatic relations between Japan and Thailand have been further cemented through the conclusion of the Japanese-Thai Offensive and Defensive Alliance. It is to be highly congratulated that the Government and people of Thailand, under the able guidance of Premier Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram, have positively cooperated with Japan in the prosecution of the present war which is the common war of all the races in East Asia, and thus sharing the important task of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Through personal talks between Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Premier Field-Marshal Songkhram during Prime Minister Tojo's recent visit to Bangkok, Thailand and Japan have further bolstered their cooperative structure of the two countries and at the same time the two countries have completely agreed on the incorporation of six provinces from Malai and Shan States into Thailand, thus fulfilling the long-cherished desire on the part of Thailand.

"This is certainly a concrete demonstration to the world of the inseparable relation of the two countries, the fact which is worthy of hearty congratulation for Japan and Thailand as well as for one billion people of East Asia who are striving for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the common ideal of the peoples of Asia.

"On this important occasion, it is truly extremely significant to welcome to Japan Mr. Phairot Jaiyanama, Chief of the Publicity Bureau of the Thai Government, who is directly responsible for the work of promoting Thai-Japanese relations and is greatly contributing to the successful consummation of the present war, and Mr. Prichanusat Panyarachun, President of the Thai Press Association, who guides public opinion of Thailand as the leader of Thai journalistic circles.

Must Fight Enemy

"As everyone knows, the enemy countries, which have already suffered irrecoverable military reverses at the outset of the war are frantically engrossed in a propaganda war.

"Having already completed unassailable positions for ourselves we, in close and unfailing collaboration with the countries within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, must achieve a decisive victory in the propaganda war as well.

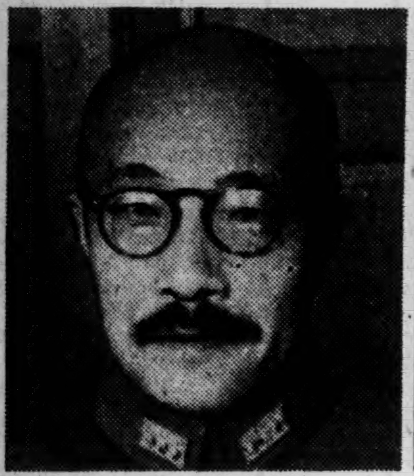
"In this sense, the present visit of the Chief of the Thai Publicity Bureau is expected greatly to contribute to the activities of the two countries. At the same time, the personal and direct contact which the two distinguished visitors will have with Japan's journalistic and publicist circles, which have been greatly contributing to the prosecution of the propaganda campaign by the Japanese people against the enemy, will benefit them not to a small extent.

"The Board of Information as well as other Government offices and

(Continued on Page 2)

Premier Mussolini Praises Japan's Policy for E. Asia

Leader of Italy Instructs Ambassador Indelli to Convey Message to Premier Tojo—Declares His Belief That June 16 Declaration Best Suited for Sphere



Prime Minister Tojo

Premier Mussolini

Declaring that he believed Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's East Asia policy to be the most suited to the solution of the various East Asia problems, Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy recently telegraphed instructions to Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli to convey that message to the Japanese Prime Minister.

In his telegraphed instructions to Ambassador Indelli, Premier Mussolini said, "I am one of the admirers of General Tojo's policies and would like to have you convey to him the fact that I consider his June 16 Greater East Asia declaration to be most suited to the solution of the various East Asia problems. I would also like you to inform him that knowing Subhas Chandra Bose personally I know that he is a man who absolutely accomplishes what he sets out to do and that I think that aid to him is of urgent and vital necessity."

Receiving the telegraphed instructions, Ambassador Indelli conveyed the message to Prime Minister Tojo under date of July 8.

Answering Premier Mussolini's message, Prime Minister Tojo instructed Japanese Ambassador to Rome Shinrokuro Hidaka to convey to Premier Mussolini the following message:

"I express my deepest gratitude for Your Excellency's praise for the various policies Japan has been taking for the solution of the various problems in East Asia and also for the beneficial pointers Your Excellency has given me. At the same time I express my respect for the magnificent efforts your nation is exerting for the construction of a new Europe. I believe firmly that the completion of that task will absolutely be actualized."

THAI PUBLICITY HEAD STRESSES FIRM TIES

Thanks Japanese People for Goodwill Shown Toward His Country in Interview

[Photo on Page 2]

"Japanese Prime Minister Tojo's recent visit to Thailand was a pleasant surprise to us, and the subsequent understanding reached between the Japanese and Thai leaders on the incorporation of four Malai and two Shan states was hailed by all the Thai people."

So declared Phairot Jaiyanama, Director-General of the Department of Publicy of Thailand, when he and Prichanusat Panyarachun, President of the Thai Press Association, met foreign correspondents at the Imperial Hotel on Friday afternoon.

Asked whether Thailand has any concrete plans to promote friendly relations with Japan and various other countries in East Asia, Phairot Jaiyanama replied that the Thai Government is doing everything possible to further amity between Thailand and various nations of Greater East Asia, for instance, as is discernible in Thailand's recognition of Manchoukuo.

Questioned if there is any knotty problem regarding the Chinese nationals living in Thailand, the Director-General said that the situation is quiet and that the Chinese are being accorded an equal treatment as his own countrymen.

Concerning Thailand's radio broadcast, the Thai Publicity Chief said that the Bangkok authorities have done and are doing everything possible to counteract the enemy's propaganda.

When a reporter questioned how the control of newspapers is being done in Thailand—whether there are many restrictions, Mr. Phairot replied that the restrictions in wartime Thailand are very much similar to those exercised in other warring nations but that censorship has now been abolished.

The interview lasted about half an hour. At the outset of this interview, Phairot Jaiyanama, issued the following prepared statement:

"I deem it a great pleasure and honor to have been invited to Japan to study publicity under the present wartime conditions, and I wish to express my most sincere gratitude to President Eiji Amau of the Board of Information of the Imperial Japanese Government for having extend-

(Continued on Page 2)

PROPAGANDA OF U.S. SCORED BY FILIPINO

Commentator Points Out Clumsy Lies of America Amazes Even Most Gullible Laymen

Domei

MANILA, July 14.—Even the most gullible laymen are amazed at the clumsiness of American propaganda which tries "to insert the round peg of propaganda produced in office into the square hole of their actual achievements in battle," declared a Filipino commentator in the Taliba, influential Tagalog daily.

The commentator declared, "If the Americans insist upon propaganda based on false reporting they ought at least to do it with sufficient skill for avoiding glaring self-evident contradictions." He further pointed out that anti-Axis reports issued on July 8 on the Solomons battle afford a typical example of manufactured lies of the Americans, and said that while the United Press reported that the American fleet which took part in the Night Battle of Kula Gulf was numerically inferior to the Japanese fleet, Reuters declared that the American fleet was numerically superior. "Which is it?" the commentator asked.

On the other hand, the announcements of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters are explicit and to the point, the commentator asserted, adding that the Japanese communiques from July 7 to July 10 tallied in every point with the summary of war results of enemy warships sunk, which included one light cruiser of the Santa Fe type, one large size destroyer of the Strong type, one warship of undertermined category, one light cruiser of the Helena type, one light cruiser of undetermined type and one special service ship.

Announcements Contrasted

In contrast to the definite Japanese announcements, the anti-Axis headquarters announced that the damage suffered by the Japanese Fleet was "assumed to be fairly large," the commentator continued, while the next day the same headquarters asserted that six Japanese "warships" were "probably" sunk. "Such conveniently vague expressions," he said, "as 'warships' which simply mean fighting vessels is shamefully amateurish, and claims which cannot be confirmed by anything more definite than the term 'probably' are ridiculous at best."

The commentator recalled at the

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AXIS GATHERING RESERVE UNITS TO ROUT YANKS

Mortal Combats Raging West Of Catania in Sicily as Foes Try to Advance

ANTI-AXIS LOSE HEAVILY

Goering Tank Division Launches Fierce Drive and Smashes One British Brigade

Domei

LISBON, July 15.—Five days have passed since the anti-Axis forces landed on Sicily early on the morning of July 10. Since their landing they have secured air bases at several points, including a seaplane base at Siracusa. In concert with the air forces they are attempting to advance into the interior from various points, while the Axis forces are mobilizing reserve forces with the result that a mortal combat is staged over the firing line extending from the Catania plain to a point about 150 miles west.

The left wing of the British Eighth Army has started a march from Augusta Port on the eastern coast toward the Catania plain and is reported to have reached a point four miles north of Augusta. However, the Hermann Goering Tank Division on July 14 launched an intensive attack on the raiding forces with the result that one British brigade has been completely smashed. An A.P. correspondent reports that the German forces have reached Augusta though temporarily.

Make No Headway

The main force of the British Eighth Army and its left wing apparently are advancing from Siracusa and Floridia and Modica and Ragusa respectively to Vizzini, but their march has made no headway, as they are hampered by the Italian forces.

The American Seventh Army is trying to sally forth to Catagirone from Gela. The left wing of this Army, composed on Canadian troops, landed on Licata Port and seems to be nearing Campobello, but German tank divisions are likely to be waiting for the arrival of the raiding forces. Tank units under the command of a German lieutenant, who has gained fame for his bravery of destroying so many anti-Axis tanks on the Tunisian front, are reported by a German war correspondent to have destroyed 43 heavy tanks of the American Seventh Army in only 12 hours.

Foe Taken Aback

The anti-Axis forces are claiming to have got heavy tanks and various sorts of cannon landed on the island. They seem to have been taken aback to some extent by the violent counter-attacks delivered by the German forces in the area of Catania. It is admitted by them that the resistance of various Italian army divisions is growing stiff by degrees. Pinkley correspondent of N. P. with the anti-Axis forces, is already getting into a warning mood. He said:

"The Axis forces have not begun a full-fledged counter-attack yet. The Commander-in-Chief of the Axis forces, keeps a powerful strength of reserves. There is an apprehension that he may take the offensive on a large scale on the Catania plain under ideal conditions. The Axis air force, in close cooperation with the land forces, is in evidence everywhere, inflicting heavy damage on the communication lines of the anti-Axis forces. According to the information obtained by a scouting party of the Axis air force, the anti-Axis forces have already lost two thirds their transports and vessels for use in landing.

Parachutists Wiped Out

Domei

BERLIN, July 15.—The American parachutists of the 14th Parachute Division who descended in the southeastern sector of Sicily were annihilated by the morning of July 14 by the Axis machine-guns and other weapons.

One of the American captives related that they were told that the place they had planned to descend was devoid of the Axis forces and that more than one-third of the parachutists met death in the air.

Now Under Control

Domei

BERLIN, July 15.—Although the anti-Axis troops have continued their operations in Sicily, the Axis forces have the situation well in hand, no

(Continued on Page 2)

SICILY INVASION WON'T DISLODGE PLANS OF REICH

German Military Authorities Convinced Hostilities Will Be Decided on E. Front

FORESAW ATTACK ON ISLE

No Large Forces Will Be Moved To Mediterranean Area From Russian War Zone

Domei

BERLIN, July 15.—In spite of the spread of hostilities in Europe to Sicily with the anti-Axis invasion of the Italian island, the German military authorities do not see the least reason for changing their plans of concentrating on the Eastern Front, and persist in their profound conviction that the whole European war will be decided on the Eastern Front.

This policy of concentrating on the war with the Soviets is one that has been consistently pursued by the German military authorities ever since Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel began the Egyptian campaign. Thus we see the German high command preoccupied with the problem of how to win an effective victory on the Eastern Front.

Observers are convinced that the Fuehrer will not allow what has happened on Sicily since anti-Axis troops landed there to influence himself into re-examining the policy of deciding the war on the Eastern Front.

Was No Surprise

The anti-Axis invasion of Sicily Island did not come as a surprise to the Axis command. When Tunisia was abandoned, it was perfectly clear to the Axis leaders that the anti-Axis forces would turn and strike at South Italy.

At the request of Premier Benito Mussolini the Fuehrer promptly had mechanized, anti-aircraft, and air units sent to reinforce the Italian forces in this part of Italy according to the principle of joint German-Italian defense of the European continent. With regard to Sicily it was arranged for a powerful German tank unit to be stationed there to cooperate with the Italians.

Observers claiming to have inklings of German plans are positive that the Germans will not move any large forces from the Eastern Front to the Mediterranean sector and that they will studiously avoid any course that might result in any serious efforts being made by America and Britain to open a second front on the European continent.

The policy attributed to the German military authorities, would seem to be reflecting itself on the German press which has not been making much of the Sicilian front since the landing of anti-Axis troops on the island and which has during the past two or three days been serving the reader with explanatory news of the war in which the eastern situation is dominant.

Big things are going on the Eastern Front. But they are not as tremendous as what happened during the first and second years of the German-Soviet war. There is also about them none of the qualities of spectacularity that marked the fighting in the early years of the struggle. But it will not be difficult for observers following closely the development of the German-Soviet war to see that there lurks a tremendous significance in the absence of anything spectacular in recent developments on the Eastern Front.

Show Full Power

To them, the Germans in their avoiding any spectacular collisions with the Reds are reverting to their customary methods of warfare.

These observers have arrived at the conclusion that for the first time in their war with the Soviets the Germans are fighting according to their lights, that is to say are fighting in a way that would enable them to make a full display of their total power.

During the first year of the Soviet war, the Germans, making full use of their advantage in the wonderful power for their mechanized units for penetrating into enemy positions, were successful along the entire Eastern Front. Everywhere they made successful encirclement movements against the Reds. Upon the war entering on its second year, the Fuehrer launched his campaign against the Caucasus. This was a move that took completely by surprise the majority of observers in the world who had confidently ex-

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ENEMY ON LAST LEGS; 'NOW IS TIME TO FELL OUR FOE,' SAYS YAHAGI

Battles Raging With Increasing Fury in S. W. Pacific

MUNDA IN SPOTLIGHT

Commander Tashiro Gives Graphic Account of Situation Round Solomon Islands

The matchless valor and unconquerable stamina of the officers and men of the Imperial Navy fighting in the Solomons area formed the theme of a report laid before the Central Cooperative Council conference Friday by Commander Itaru Tashiro, a staff member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters.

"I shall give a brief account of the naval operations in the Solomons area," Commander Tashiro began.

"As the Navy Minister already explained the general naval campaign situation in the 82nd session of the Diet in June, I shall confine my report to the developments since that time, particularly in the New Georgia area.

"Midway between the Japanese base Rabaul and Guadalcanal there is an island named Bougainville. The distance between Rabaul and Guadalcanal is 600 nautical miles, while that between Rabaul and Bougainville is 300 nautical miles. About midway between Bougainville and Guadalcanal lies New Georgia Island, which is 120 nautical miles from Guadalcanal. New Georgia is cucumber-shaped, its northwestern end forming the head.

"Over a distance of 15 nautical miles at the widest place and 7 nautical miles at the narrowest from New Georgia lies Kulambangra. Below the head-point of New Georgia is Munda. About 5 nautical miles south of Munda is a pipe-bowl-shaped island named Rendova. Intense fighting is now going on around New Georgia, Kulambangra and Rendova. I shall give you some particulars as to the situation before the enemy landed on Rendova on June 30.

Air Strength Increased

"Early in June it was seen that the air strengths on both sides had been considerably increased and were receiving more and more reinforcements. Thus powerful air forces were confronting each other and bombing each other's bases, and endeavoring to cut each other's supply lines. The more reinforcements we and our enemy secured the more intense grew the fighting.

"During June our air arm attacked the enemy air bases on Guadalcanal, New Hebrides and Little Island, engaged the enemy air force over Shortland or attacked the huge convoys of the enemy off Lunga. We obtained splendid results both in the air battle over Lunga and in the naval engagement in the same waters.

"On the other hand, the enemy carried out terrific attacks on our positions, air bases or land forces in operation. In June, the enemy came on the average in a force of 70 planes a day and sometimes the number reached 100. A hundred planes a day means 10 air raids by a group of 10 planes. If they come at an interval of, say, one hour each, we would be under an air raid continuing for 10 hours at a stretch.

"This means that we have enemy planes droning overhead from morning till night. When I went to those parts in April I was greeted by a bombing attack. The enemy air force is coming without stop. Our army and naval land forces on New Georgia and Kulambangra are constantly exposing themselves to enemy bombs and shooting down the attacking planes.

"I saw such operating at first hand. I saw our airmen making straight for enemy aircraft-carriers and sinking them by crashing their bomb-carrying planes against the huge hulls. I saw other aircraft deliberately colliding into enemy planes and going down together. I was also compelled to witness our planes bombed at their bases by enemy raiders and going up in flames. I heard stories of stirring valor and courage from the officers and men at the air bases.

"About the time I was returning home from the Solomons front there was a fierce engagement between

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Nippon Fishing Boat Shoots Down Plane Of Foe in Gwa Bay

Domei

RANGOON, July 15.—The crew of a small Japanese fishing boat on June 29 accomplished the remarkable feat of shooting down an enemy plane with only a few light machine-guns and some rifles near Gwa Bay, it was learned here today. The fishing boat which left Rangoon enroute to Taungup, 150 kilometers southeast of Akyab was suddenly attacked by a medium-sized enemy plane late in the evening, and after a fierce exchange of fire, the Japanese crew succeeded in shooting down the enemy. News of the gallant action of the Japanese crew is spreading throughout Burma and is creating a sensation.

DAZZLING VICTORIES SCORED IN AIR AGAIN

Army Wild Eagles Down 22 Planes, Sink or Damage 6 Transports in Solomons

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE AT THE SOUTH PACIFIC FRONT, July 15.—Relentlessly and vigorously wreaking havoc on enemy forces and installations in the Solomons and New Guinea areas while simultaneously cooperating with the invincible land and naval forces, the intrepid Imperial Army Wild Eagles again gained dazzling successes by downing 22 enemy planes, sinking and damaging six enemy transports aggregating 30,000 tons, and damaging numerous enemy installations, during the first ten days of the current month.

The details of the spectacular composite results follow:

Planes downed	22
Transports sunk (5,000-ton class)	5
Transport damaged (5,000-ton class)	1

Numerous minor vessels were sunk, and enemy installations were demolished or set aflame at more than five places.

Our losses:

Planes	10

P.I. EX-WAR CAPTIVES GIVEN EMPLOYMENT

Hired in State Jobs, Japanese Companies

Domei

MANILA, July 15.—Many Filipino war prisoners, who had been released are now employed in Government projects as well as in Filipino and Japanese firms through efforts arranged by the rehabilitation units of the Bureau of Public Welfare.

During June, it is learned that hundreds of former Filipino soldiers landed positions mostly in Japanese companies where excellent working conditions prevail.

NAPLES IS BOMBED AGAIN

Enemy Destroys Works of Art in Museums

Domei

ROME, July 15.—Naples was again subjected to the blind-bombing of the anti-Axis air force which indiscriminately bombed the city for more than two hours early this morning.

Most of the priceless statues and other invaluable works of art treasured in the museums of public gardens situated along the picturesque Riviera di Chiaja was destroyed in the raid.

Helfrich Reaches London

Domei

LISBON, July 14.—Admiral O. E. L. Helfrich, former Commander of the Dutch East Indies naval forces, who had fled to Australia after the annihilation of his forces by the Imperial Japanese Forces, arrived at London from Colombo on Wednesday to confer with the British Government, London dispatches reported.

U.S. Cannot Maintain Present Production Level

SEIZE AIR, SEA POWER

Army Spokesman Exhorts Nation at Central Cooperative Council Meeting

"The United States' production level may reach the high-water mark in the fall this year and, even if that country is able to maintain this level for the time being, it is believed it will be difficult for that country to raise the level any higher," declared Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters at the last-day session of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance, Friday.

Friday's session was closed at 6:30 p.m. with all the members proceeding to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace, where they shouted three cheers of banzai for the August Sovereign. During the day's session many important speeches were delivered by Government officials and representatives of private quarters, including Communications Minister Ken Terashima, Railway Minister Yoshiaki Hatta, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, Viscount Tadashiro Inouye, President of the Technical Affairs Board, and others.

Major-General Yahagi's speech, in gist, follows:

Has No Materials

"Our enemy America apparently makes materials, production and time the three factors for war victory. However, that country has no free command of kinds and quantities of necessary materials. Production, too, will reach its highest level early next fall and, even though that country can maintain the level for the time being, it will be difficult for it to increase its production further. Suppose Japan has enough time, she in course of time will surely strengthen its war and political structure more than ever before. It is, therefore, reasonable for the United States to attempt to deal a great blow to Japan during this year or next year when that country is in the most advantageous situation. In a message which Roosevelt sent to Congress it is mentioned that the year 1943 is the year of decisive battles.

"Now, the United States has come to realize that the carrying out of military operations to wrest Japanese bases in a stepping-stone strategy necessitates great sacrifices and a long period of time, as was experienced on Guadalcanal Island. That country also is well aware of the fact that its attempted attack of the Japanese mainland from Midway, the center of the Pacific, or the Aleutians will be futile, considering the present range capacity of airplanes. The enemy also is conscious of the fact that it is the height of folly to send its aircraft carriers close to the Japanese mainland. All considered, the United States seems to have reached a conclusion that the best way to challenge a decisive aerial warfare, is to seek air bases in the Continent which is adjacent to Japan. This policy can be gleaned from a statement made by Roosevelt on February 12, Lincoln Day.

Must Send Planes

"To attain her objective it is necessary for the United States to establish airfields in Chungking-controlled districts, to send airplanes there, to strengthen the United States air forces in China and to supply fuel and gunpowder, which are sources of airplane activity.

"Speaking of the supply, the overland supply route through the Burma Road is completely intercepted and the overland transportation through Tibet is useless. Moreover, the overland and air supply capacity through China's northwestern district is very negligible. The enemy will have to depend solely upon the air route transportation from India, but its maximum supply capacity is only about 1,000 tons a month. This amount is too small. To all intents and purposes, the enemy will have to reopen the overland route by recapturing the

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THAI VISITORS HAVE ANOTHER BUSY DAY

Inspect Educational Facilities, Radio Station, Receive Scribes, Attend Dinner

By WIRAT B. SILPIN
Tokyo Correspondent, The Srikrung, Bangkok
Special to the Nippon Times

Phairot Jaiyanama, the Chief of the Thai Publicity Bureau, and Prichanusat Panyarachun, the President of the Thai Press Association, had a busy schedule on their third day in Tokyo, Friday, as they inspected educational facilities in the morning and the Broadcasting Station in the early afternoon, received Japanese and foreign press correspondents later in the afternoon, and attended a dinner given in their honor at the Imperial Hotel by President Eiji Amau of the Information Board, last night.

To familiarize themselves with the spiritual and practical aspects of education extended to the national youth of Japan in the elementary schools, the two press officials from Thailand visited the Nagata National School at Nagatacho, Kojimachi-ku, in the morning. The headmaster and the chief inspector of the school personally undertook to show the visitors through the various classrooms.

Especially impressed were the visitors when they witnessed the training in Japanese national defensive sports given to the national school pupils of both sexes in a demonstration of fencing exercises.

Best Institutions in Japan

Summing up his impressions from his inspection of the Nagata National School in a statement given to a Japanese newspaper reporter, Mr. Prichanusat stated with emphasis that Japanese educational institutions undoubtedly surpassed those of any other country in East Asia. Especially he expressed surprise at the exceedingly good and modern equipment he found throughout his inspection of the school.

At the Japan Broadcasting Corporation's headquarters, where the two Thai visitors called early in the afternoon, they were received by President Hiroshi Shimomura, Member of the House of Peers; Makoto Yano, general administrative director of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, and several other high officials. Their inspection, which lasted about one hour, took the visitors to all the most important departments of the radio station. With particular interest, they investigated several special technical sections and apparatuses, such as those concerned with sound mixing, sound effects, and sound recording.

After the inspection, Mr. Prichanusat observed that he had noticed many technical features of great interest, but he hoped that he would soon have another opportunity to pay a second visit to the radio station as the time had hardly sufficed to take in all the details that were of interest to him. Especially, he was anticipating an opportunity to witness a grand-scale musical broadcast inside the transmission room in the near future.

Propaganda of U.S. Scored by Filipino

(Continued From Page 1)

same time the communique of June 2 of the United States Navy Department which admitted the loss of 101 American warships since the beginning of the war, and pointed out that this total is surprising since the number is nearly twice the total loss, calculated on the basis of piecemeal announcements of American losses by the Navy Department. He emphasized, "This Unites States Navy Department itself revealed its abuse of public confidence and its efforts to hide from Americans the real naval losses by indiscreetly announcing its revised admission of the total number of warships the United States lost since the outbreak of war".

The Filipino commentator concluded, "The habitual vagueness of American communiques which are based on mixture of half truths and downright falsehoods contrasts glaringly with the careful, accurate and thoroughly authenticated Imperial Headquarters' communiques which tell nothing but the truth".

United Effort In Propaganda Is Emphasized

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private circles in Japan are ready to extend every and all assistance possible to you, distinguished visitors from Thailand, and I do hope that you will have ample opportunities to study and observe wartime Japan in its spiritual as well as materialistic activities so that you may further deepen your understanding of our country."

Thai Visitors Interviewed

Phairot Jaiyanama, Chief of the Publicity Bureau of the Thai Government, and Prichanusat Panyarachun, President of the Thai Press Association, currently in Tokyo to study and inspect wartime Japan, on Friday gave a group interview to foreign correspondents at the Imperial Hotel. Photo shows Mr. Phairot (left center) and Mr. Princhanusat (right center).

ENEMY WEAKENS, DECLARES YAHAGI

(Continued from Page 1)

Burma Road.

"The enemy's operation of retaking Burma is intended not only for reinforcing the aid to Chungking and resistance to Japan by means of strengthening the United States air forces in China, but to perfect the defense of India. It is particularly pronounced at a time when the Indian Independence Movement is gathering momentum at present. As far as the Burma reoccupation operation is concerned, the American, British and Chungking war and political policies agree.

"The Anglo-Indian forces started their Burma recapturing operation late last year, but were repulsed by Japanese Forces with the result that their attempt was shattered to pieces.

Difficult for Foe

"As things thus stand at present, it is a matter for difficult task for the enemy forces to come close to the Japanese mainland. However, they are not in a position to remain idle on the ground that the task is very hard for them, because the enemy nations will not be satisfied with the present condition unless they see brilliant war results while the fighting strength of the enemy countries this year and next year promise to be the greatest.

"Arthur Crock, chief of the Washington branch of the New York Times, said, 'America's home front is now facing the greatest crisis since the outbreak of the war.' This is a fact. The United States today must counteract the popular suspicion of the war objective, fears of human casualties, high cost of living consequent upon the failure to counterbalance inflation of vicious nature, frequent occurrences of labor disputes, precarious foodstuff supply, bureaucrats' bickerings, party quarrels in connection with the Presidential election, and others all forming sources of internal uneasiness and shakeup. The country is sorely in need of warding off these undesirable incidents. There is no way for the United States but to pacify the turbulent public opinion and to command credit among the anti-Axis countries through war results.

"Last November the American-British forces landed on North Africa and succeeded in reducing it, thereby gaining great popularity, and, as regards the guidance of the subsequent strategy and operation, the authorities of the two countries met in Washington and held a conference with the result that they apparently came to agreement that they adopt the Europe first principle and bring more pressure to bear upon Japan in the Pacific area.

British Selfish Policy

"The Europe first principle is an earnest desire of Britain in consideration of its selfish policy. The desire of the Soviet Union to form a second front is still as urgent as ever. The United States, therefore, had to comply with these requests.

"However, the United States originally had no intention to give positive aid to the Soviet Union. That country is rather hoping that Germany and the Soviet Union will fight till they fall down together. In North Africa as well as in West Africa the United States has no more war results to realize and sees no compensation for the future sacrifices. Naturally, that country is at a disadvantage to go further into the European situation. As to Chungking, the United States realizes that unless aid is given to it Chungking will lose its resistance strength to Japan and will fall out of the Anglo-American camp. Australia, too, out of fear for Japan's possible advance and attack, is beseeching reinforcement.

"America's concern to satiate its ambition is rather in the Pacific area. For this, it has aims on Australia and India. Furthermore, America out of its traditional feeling against Japan is ambitious to give a blow to Japan. Therefore, that country likes to go by the Pacific first principle. Even if the United States has effected a compromise with Britain on the Europe first principle, its cooperation and practise are liable to become lukewarm.

Concrete Development

"What was planned under such a situation were the operations in the South Pacific area of moving from island to island, gradually retaking islands by moving forward land bases. That is, the present counter-offensive in the South Pacific can be regarded to be not a temporary local counter-offensive, but the concrete development of an audacious large-scale counter-offensive plan, carried out with consideration over the situation over a vast area, and one having control and contact. The American forces still believe fanatically in rapacious materialism and cling to their dream that mechanical power and an overwhelming mass production of general munitions comprise the only key which will decide the fate of the war. And especially they underestimate Japan's air power in the production field and apparently think that after a certain point Japan's replenishment power will decrease drastically. The American officers and men sent to the front have considerable fighting spirit at first, helped by adventurousness, curiosity, heroism and piratism, and move out spiritedly. But this is our chance. This is the best of opportunities to bring about a breakdown in the American forces' material and spiritual fighting power by causing enormous and infinite numbers of the enemy to die or be injured, thus drying up their human resources; and by crushing their strategy of depending on mechanical power and material power, giving them a full taste of the might of our spiritual strength and making them realize the utter futility of their counter-offensive. This is the reason why informed experts with deep insight say that the present anti-Axis operations are 'full of risks of an adventure' rather than 'probabilities of a victory!

Counter Offensive

"I will now give an outline of the counter offensive.

"Since June 30 powerful American army and navy units have landed on Rendova and New Georgia in the Solomons and are advancing from several directions toward Munda. Our Army and Navy Forces there are meeting the enemy with courageous action. The details will be revealed by the spokesman of the Navy.

"In the New Guinea area, an American unit landed at Nassau Bay on June 30 and a part came north to the Sals area. Further, a unit of the Australian forces advanced to Bobdubi and the area southeast of that area, but our Forces near Salamaua met this enemy and especially in the Bobdubi sector surprise-raided the enemy's rear and forced it to flee.

"Further, indications are that the American forces, around July 1, landed and occupied the islands of Murua and Kiriwina, both not occupied by our Forces, on the seas east of New Guinea.

"At first America propagandized that the above operations were being carried out in order to occupy Rabaul and by advancing their base there to sever communications between Japan and the Philippines or that these operations constituted a camouflage screen for new operations in another area. But when the operations did not progress as hoped for and with the losses suffered becoming enormous America began to say that the operations were for the defense of Australia or in order to gain bases as near as possible to Rabaul to be used in the reduction of that point and especially began telling its own people to expect great sacrifices.

"Next I will tell you of the war situation in areas other than the South Pacific.

Burma Area

"In the Burma area, the British Indian forces, in spite of the rainy season now, are moving out small units to scout our strength or for the recovery of local points, or are attempting to disturb the rear and are showing considerable action. Our Forces, however, are beating the enemy back everywhere, all the time.

"Though it is said that Britain has appointed General Wavell Viceroy of India, has organized new headquarters for East Asia operations, and has moved its ships now relieved of their work in the Mediterranean after the reduction of Tunisia to the Indian Ocean, all in preparation for new operations after the passing of the rainy season, that is all as we would like to have it be. The only thing we will do will be to make them again experience the tragedy which happened this spring on the banks of the Mayu River in the Arakan Range.

"The sending of airplanes from India to the China continent still continues, and the American air forces in China, with the recovery of the weather in early July, again started their furtive actions and recently have indiscriminately bombed Hankow, Canton, and the Haiphong area in French Indo-China.

"On July 4, American independence day, Major-General Chennault, the commander of the American air force in China, sounded off on the future and boasted that on that day next year his force would raid Japan Proper.

Dealt Severe Blow

"In the Aleutians area, the enemy seems to have been dealt a critical spiritual blow by the essence of the Japanese Forces manifested in the bloody battle on Attu. The enemy's attempts to retake Kiska, however, continues persistent, and its air raids and bombardment from the shore has gradually become active. Against this, our Forces are maintaining the island and their will to destroy the enemy is high.

"All this shows that there is something which must not be sneered at in the enemy's material fighting power and will of attack. Further, the future of the fighting will be still more bitter, still more serious, and that air fighting will be the decisive matter is becoming outstanding. Therefore, the urgent task at the present stage of fighting is the effecting of an epochal expansion in air fighting power and the setting up of completely solid air defense facilities.

"The secret of attaining victory in the decisive air fighting is to produce vast amounts of crack planes in the minimum amount of time, to transport these safely and certainly to the right place at the right time, and to have the invincible Imperial Forces waiting there to use them in the right manner in the skies above the battlefield.

"At a time when we face certain difficulties, we must remember that the enemy is in a worse predicament, and without having our nerves bothered by each ebb and flow in the war situation and each change in the political situation, move forward with the determination to fall gloriously in our given posts."

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BATTLE FURIOUS, DECLARES TASHIRO

(Continued From Page 1)

our fighter unit and numerous Vought-Sikorskies over the island of Gaigai. After bringing down most of the Sikorskies, the commander of the Japanese unit alighted from his plane with a revolver in hand. He told me: 'I wish those customers of ours would come in greater numbers so I could do more business.'

"On the morning of June 30, a fleet of cruisers, destroyers and transports appeared to the west of Rendova. Up to that time it was customary for the enemy to come in a large fleet of capital ships and auxiliaries whenever they wished to effect a landing but this time they came in landing-boats and tug-boats totalling about 200 vessels loaded with men and ammunition. The cruisers and destroyers defended the boats. Whenever we sighted them we attacked and inflicted heavy damage, as announced in Imperial Headquarters communiques. I shall not cite figures. The fierceness of the engagement can be gauged by the fact that 31 of the planes that took part in that action have still failed to return. The loss of 31 planes is the biggest we have ever suffered ever since the Battle of the South Pacific in which we lost about 40. The enemy force that landed at Rendova on June 30 thereafter began to appear toward the south of New Georgia to the north of Rendova There is a small island between Munda and Rendova, called Robiana. The enemy began to appear in that direction. On July 3 part of that force landed in the southern part of Munda. The enemy also landed at about the middle of the cucumber-shaped New Georgia. The engagements in this area have been described in Imperial Headquarters communiques. What I especially wish to add in this connection is that at the foremost front hydroplanes are operating. These have a speed less than that of the P-38's of the enemy and because of their dependence on water they have low performance. Such planes on July 2, 3 and 4 attacked the enemy positions on Rendova and the enemy destroyer and transport anchorages off Rendova and despite the stiff resistance of enemy fighters that came up against them inflicted heavy damage on the enemy. Hydroplanes are at a serious disadvantage on account of low speed and low maneuverability but the tradition of bull-dog tenacity is with the hydroplane unit. They have engaged P-38's on innumerable occasions. When these seaplanes go attacking, P-38's come up thinking them to be easy pickings and vaunting their speed which is twice as high as the seaplanes.' The Japanese let the enemy almost overtake them and then they turn somersault and shoot down the enemy planes from the rear.

Kulambangra Thrust

"Between the night of July 4 and the morning of 5 the enemy suddenly thrust into Kula Gulf on Kulambangra Island to the northwest of New Georgia. Part of the force began landing operations on the northwestern coast of New Georgia and to the west of Bairoko to the south. We repulsed part of the force that came to Bairoko. That night by means of the heavy guns of our army and naval land forces and a destroyer squadron sank three unidentified enemy warships. On the night of July 5 several of our destroyers which had been operating in that area contacted dozen warships of the enemy including cruisers and destroyers in the waters north of Kulambangra and they made a determined attack on the cruisers, as a result of which they sank one and set another on fire. This made another record of destroyers getting cruisers. The last time it was off the island of Bali.

"It appears that the enemy are going ahead with the landing of part of their troops on the northwestern coast of Kula Gulf, against whom our army and naval land forces are carrying out fierce attacks, as stated in the Imperial Headquarters communique of July 12.

"As we count the days from July 4, that is, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, we find that the enemy have intensified their attacks on Munda. As Major-General Nakao Yahagi, chief of the Army Press Section, told you a while ago, the enemy forces are now advancing toward Munda. Against them we are waging a fierce warfare. On July 12 they again attempted to land on Kula Gulf and an enemy fleet of four cruisers or more and one of our destroyer squadrons contacted off Kulambangra that night. It was then we sank or heavily damaged some of their cruisers. As announced, we suffered one of our cruisers badly damaged. As announced yesterday, the enemy landed on the eastern side of Munda from Robiana Island. Another contingent came near Munda and we made for them. They laid a smoke screen across our path but our land forces at once attacked them and beat them back. They lost more than 20 of their vessels and made a hasty retreat. The force that had landed before now came counter-attacking but we repelled them too.

"Such is the situation in the Solomons area around New Georgia. Grim fighting is now in full swing by land, sea and air. Everywhere and at all times engagements are taking place with terrific impact."

Thai Publicity Head Stresses Firm Ties

(Continued From Page 1)

ed this kind invitation to me.

"Really, it had been my intention for a long time to visit this country and to study its progress being achieved in various fields, but I could find no opportunity to do so. But it so happened that Mr. Amau kindly invited me, and as my Government thought it would be appropriate for me to undertake this visit, I was enabled to come.

"Thus, I have come to Japan as a visitor with the best wishes, and moreover with the intention of studying the publicity work which is being done in Japan, the ally of Thailand. The Japanese Government has been very kind indeed to lend the warmest of support to me in order that I may see and study the general conditions of Japan under the present war condition, especially regarding publicity matters and cultural affairs, such as radio broadcasting, the press, and others. It is my earnest desire that my inspections tour will somehow result in still promoting the happy cooperation in the field of publicity which had existed so far.

"As a national of Thailand which stands united firmly behind our Premier and national leader, Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram, I take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Japanese Prime Minister, General Tojo, for the goodwill which is always being shown to the Thai people, notably in the recent incorporation of territories in the north and in the south, into the Kingdom of Thailand. This instance in particular has shown that Japan is manifesting her good intentions not only in words, but in deeds, too. Before my departure, I was instructed by the Thai Premier to convey his thanks to the Japanese people who have always shown the good feelings they have entertained for him.

"Though my present visit to Japan will be brief, it will enable me to witness the good cooperation in which the people and the Government of Japan are united, and in particular the good relations existing between the Government and the press who are united in idea and in purpose, marching on the way leading to ultimate victory. No disagreements whatsoever are found—a fact which augurs well for the bright future of the people of Japan, the great ally of Thailand. To cite but a trivial instance of what I mean to say, may I mention the air raid defense maneuvers which I was able to observe in Tokyo yesterday, in which this spirit of cooperation was demonstrated.

"I am convinced that I shall return to my beloved fatherland, full of satisfaction and of gratefulness for the warm welcome and hearty hospitality extended to us by Japan and her people.

"My statement would be incomplete without referring to the cooperation between Japan and Thailand during the present great war, a struggle for life or death. I dare say that we, the Thai people, have been trying in every way to lend all support and cooperation to Japan, our great ally. It may well be said we did virtually all we could afford to do. But Thailand is a small country, wanting in many things, and limited in economical strength as well as in its supply of manpower. Thus, there may have been shortcomings, but nevertheless we have been striving to do all we could.

"Thailand and Japan are separated by vast stretches of land and sea, but distances of air, land, and sea only separate the territories of our countries, not their spirits, and not the bonds of mutual friendship which are linking them.

In concluding my statement, I wish to express my sincerest thanks to the gentlemen of both the Japanese and the foreign press who have been kind enough to give me the honor of their presence, and may I hope that you will kindly convey to your readers the contents of this statement as well as of my future interviews, for the purpose of promoting the links between Japan, Thailand, and other allied nations to be bound in bonds of friendship and in their fight against any obstacles, for our mutual welfare."

Axis Gathering Reserve Units to Rout Yanks

(Continued From Page 1)

developments of significant nature being made during the last 24 hours, the German military quarters announced at noon today.

The anti-Axis forces along the coastal districts repeatedly attempted to advance inland but were completely repulsed by the Axis forces.

A summary of the war situation in Sicily follows:

1. The British Eighth Army under Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery are continuing furious drives against the Axis defenses in the Catania plain, but are being repelled by the Axis lines.

British parachute troops landed in Catania from late Tuesday night to early yesterday morning, but before they were able to contact the main British forces in this area, were completely mopped-up by the Axis troops.

2. The main forces of the British Eighth Army mustered in the mountains west of Siracusa and Avola but have suffered heavy losses under the staggering blows dealt by the Axis forces.

The left wing of the Eighth Army made surprising headway in their march from Modica to Ragusa during the initial period of the offensive but is now checked by the furious counter-offensive of the Italian forces.

3. The United States Seventh Army under Major-General George S. Patton, Jr. is literally stranded in the vicinity of Caltagirone due to the fierce Axis operations.

The Canadian units that form the left wing of the Seventh Army marched in a northwesterly direction from Licata and have penetrated as far as Naro, but their advance has no strategic significance.

Sicily Invasion Won't Dislodge Plans of Reich

(Continued from Page 1)

pected him to continue the operations for the annihilation of the main Red forces manning the positions in the direction of Moscow.

The Fuehrer's Caucasus campaign was prompted by political rather than strategic needs. His idea was to take hold of the oil-fields of the Caucasus and to open up communications with West Asia. Thus the forces participating in the campaign were more interested in acquiring territory than in carrying out their proper function of annihilating the enemy's field forces. This is the reason why the Red forces, in the second year of the war, got less severe blows than they had in the first.

With the arrival of the winter months, the Red forces made a successful flank attack on the Germans who had advanced into the Caucasus from the direction of Stalingrad. This necessitated the Germans to abandon the vast territory they had occupied during the second year of the war.

There is no doubt in the minds of observers that the Germans went out of the way in advancing into the Caucasus when the main part of the Red field forces had yet to be accounted for. Their explanation of this German originality displayed in the Caucasus campaign is that the German high command underestimated the fighting power of the Red forces while it believed the fighting power of its forces to be stronger than it actually was.

The way by which the German forces are fighting on the Eastern Front clearly shows that the German supreme military authorities have discarded the policy of territorial acquisition which has proved so costly to them and that there is a reversion to the policy of concentrating on the destruction of the main Red field forces. The fighting which is going on in the area centering around Kursk is anything but big. Looked at from every point of view, it is a most reasonable sort of action as far as Germany is concerned.

The Reds have already used up vast manpower resources. It is estimated that the effectives at the disposal of the Soviet Union will not number more than 12,000,000. If this estimation is correct, as is very likely, the Soviets will not be left with enough strength to permit them to launch general offensive operations.

On the other hand, Germany has to be fully prepared against any anti-Axis attempt at an invasion of the European Continent. This is why the Germans are hesitating about hurling themselves against the Reds in extended operations along the eastern front. The thought suggests itself to many military observers that the Germans have an intention of provoking gigantic Red attacks in the hope of wiping out the Reds in a counter-attack to be made upon them when they draw near enough. This is a scheme which fits into the policy the Germans are thought to be pursuing for whittling down the power of the Soviet Union until it ceases to be a menace to Europe.

The battle which is being fought by the Germans on the Eastern Front is truthfully called the fighting to bleed the enemy white. Thus far the Germans have been successful in the process of squeezing the blood out of the Soviet Union. In the interval of 10 days that has passed since the present fighting on the Eastern Front began, the Germans have already destroyed more than 2,000 enemy tanks and planes. This represents nearly 10 per cent of tanks and planes which are turned out in the Soviet Union in a year.

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O-BON MEET OFFERS PRAYER FOR HEROES

Count Yanagiwara Consoles Souls of Departed Fighters for East Asia Resurrection

The following prayer was read by Count Yoshimitsu Yanagiwara, Member of the House of Peers, at the third Greater East Asia O-Bon Festival, in memory of the fallen heroes, which was solemnly observed last Saturday at the Gunjin Kaikan here:

We offer our prayers respectfully to the Eternal Buddha of great mercy and great benevolence.

Three thousand years have passed since Saka Muni proclaimed the laws and teachings of great mercy and great benevolence. Buddha's virtues are measureless, numberless and limitless. All things, living or lifeless, are waiting for the day when they become all Buddha and all the peoples in Asia have obeyed, worshipped and believed in his teachings and have found infinite cheer and consolation in them. But into this peaceful and harmonious domain which has been believing in the same religion, and following the same teaching that "Asia is one and the same," have the fiendish peoples of America and Britain trespassed, with their materialistic and egoistic civilization; they killed, they chained and they exploited one billion Asiatic peoples of good nature and pure heart. And they are shameless enough to call this an inescapable feature of the principle of the survival of the fittest and that "the stronger prey on the weaker." Is not this the dirtiest blot on the cultural history of humanity?

On the morning of December 8, 1941, the Imperial Rescript was issued declaring war against the United States and Britain. One hundred million people who were brought up in the milieu of fourteen hundred year-old Japanese Buddhism, with Shinto, the way of gods, which dates back to the day of the foundation of our country, rise up to the call of the great holy War of the emancipation and independence of Greater East Asia. For one year and a half we have bravely fought. Victory after victory, we have won, to the surprise of the whole world. On the holy day of Buddha's Nirvana, Singapore fell into our hands and then Corregidor, the United States and Britain having thus been completely driven out from all their bases of invasion in East Asia.

Enemies of Buddhism

There is no gainsaying that they are the enemies of Buddha and Buddhism. Why can't they realize their malevolent ambitions? Though the issue of the Way is clearly in our favor, we are discharging our duties with selfless cooperation and relentless efforts in order to carry out the great sacred war to its ultimate success.

We hereby observe Buddhist service of the O-Bon Festival of Greater East Asia for the repose of the departed souls of the heroic people who were killed in action or succumbed to illness during the Manchuria Incident and China Affair, and the current War, with the Lord Abbot of the Zojo-ji temple as chief officiating priest, in accordance with the Buddhist principle that "Friends and foes are equals" and "Asia is one and the same." It is our great honor and pleasure that Education Minister Nagakage Okabe, Thai Ambassador Direk Jaiyanama, Manchoukuoan Ambassador Wang Yun-ching and Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei have been pleased to be present at this meeting; we can well imagine what consolation their massess have given to the spirits of the valorous people now in the other world.

May the Eternal Buddha give lasting consolation and repose to the departed spirits of the heroic people who sacrificed their lives for the resurrection of Asia and extend protection to us so that we may fight the current War out to ultimate success.

HULL MASS-RAIDED BY REICH AIR FORCE

Explosives Showered on Port Facilities

Domei

BERLIN, July 14.—The Luftwaffe mass-raided Hull, important riverport in eastern England, last night and showered explosives of various types on port facilities and other military objectives, German military quarters announced today.

German bombers also assaulted military installations in southern England yesterday, the announcement added.

Ishii Given New Post

Rear-Admiral Keishi Ishii was on Thursday appointed Director of the Seamen's Department of the Marine Affairs Board in the Communications Ministry following the reappointment of Vice-Admiral Seisaku Wakabayashi to a naval post.

JAPAN BEATS U.S. SCIENCE

Dr. Sato Performs Most Difficult Optical Surgery

By KENGI HAMADA

Everyone knows that this war is a scientific war. Airplanes, warships, guns, tanks—all are products of science. What counts, moreover, is not merely the ability to produce these scientific weapons in great numbers but the training and spirit necessary to use them effectively. Japan's victory over the American military, naval and air forces in East Asia and the Southwest Pacific, therefore, is a scientific victory.

Few people know, however, that even in the non-military field, just before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan had already scored a unique scientific victory over the United States.

That was in optical surgery. An 18-year old Mexican youth named Guillermo Gonzales, afflicted with a strange malady in his left eye, was pronounced incurable by all of the most eminent American eye specialists.

U.S. Medicos Give Up

At the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, he was under observation for 15 days. But the doctors there could do nothing for him save to prescribe a contact lens. This lens compressed the abnormal bulge in his cornea, and he could not keep it in his eye for more than half an hour because of the intense pain it produced. Nevertheless they advised him to wear it until he went blind, so that he could see better while he was still able to do so slightly.

That was like a death sentence for Guillermo, since the affliction in one eye would sooner or later destroy the other too, and what is life without light?

Yet, nothing daunted, he journeyed to St. Louis to consult a world-famous specialist. But there he again got a "death sentence" for his eye. Next he trekked to New York, in the hope that the Rockefeller Medical Center might be able to do something for him where others had failed. His hopes were blasted.

Desperate, his eyesight failing fast, he tried the celebrated Mayo Clinic in Rochester. After he had been hospitalized for seven days, the eye specialists there sadly shook their heads. Here, they claimed, was another of those baffling medical cases—pathetic, to be sure, but beyond the power of science to cure. A surgical attempt on the eyeball was too hazardous—it might kill the eye before the malady did. So they condemned him to a life of eternal darkness.

If the Mayo Clinic, than which there was none greater in America, couldn't cure him, who could? Tired and discouraged, Guillermo went back to his parents in Mexico.

Suggests Japan Trip

Meanwhile a family friend, Dr. Kaoru Tsubuku of Tokyo, who once lived and practiced in Mexico, had heard about Guillermo's plight. Just as Guillermo had resigned himself to his fate a letter arrived from Dr. Tsubuku, advising him to come to Japan. Dr. Tsubuku suggested that Japanese eye specialists might succeeed where those of the United States had failed.

Guillermo and his family were at first somewhat skeptical. Had not 33 of America's most eminent eye specialists pronounced his malady as incurable? Yet they had complete faith in Dr. Tsubuku, for he had once been their family physician and they had known him well. They did not know much about Japan's medical progress, but they were a devout people and had heard that Japan was a land of gods. Perhaps a miracle. . . .

So Guillermo's parents gave him their blessing, and he set sail for Japan with his elder brother Armand.

In Yokohama they were met by Dr. Tsubuku, who took Guillermo, now faced with imminent blindness, to the Juntendo Hospital in Tokyo, where Dr. Tsutomu Sato took charge of the case.

Dr. Sato examined Guillermo's afflicted eye, decided to operate.

But, Guillermo and his brother protested mildly, the famous doctors in America had dared not operate, had even warned against operation under any circumstances.

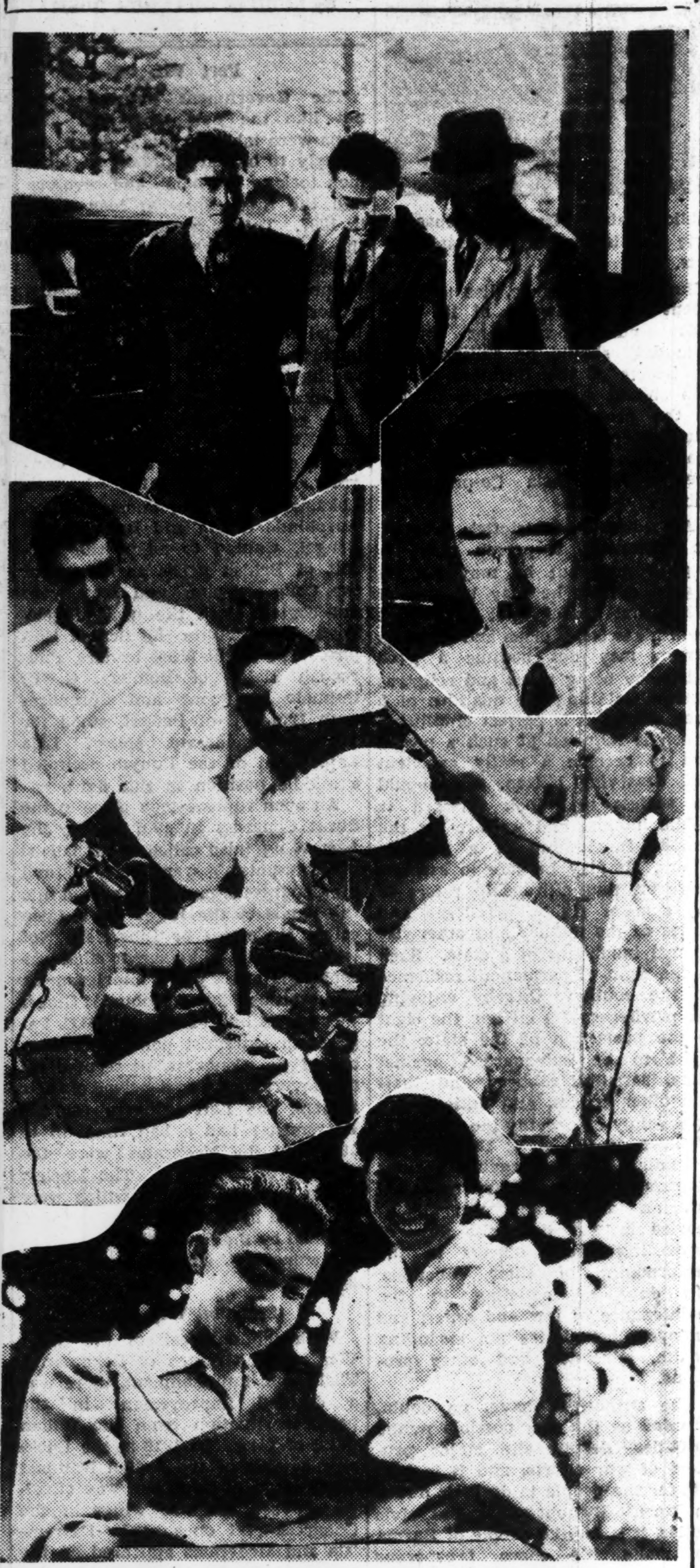
"Don't worry," smiled Dr. Sato. He diagnosed the case as keratoconus. Gently he told his patient that the malady, a conical protrusion of the cornea, could be conquered by surgery.

He inspired such confidence and trust that Guillermo and his brother Armand were satisfied that if it was humanly possible to save his eye, it could be done by no other man but Dr. Sato.

And so Dr. Sato operated on Guillermo's eye. The operation lasted only three minutes. Four days later when the bandage was removed, Guillermo uttered a cry of joy. He could see again, perfectly!

It wasn't a miracle. It was just a scientific triumph—Japan's scientific triumph, in which knowledge of science is reinforced "to the hilt" with the research, the training, the spirit necessary to wield it effectively.

'Miracle' Performed



Top: Guillermo Gonzales, an 18-year-old Mexican youth suffering from a strange eye malady which the American doctors gave up as incurable, entering the Juntendo Hospital on May 16, 1941. Middle: The scene of operation, Bottom: When the bandage was removed, lo and behold, he could see, perfectly. The operation was a success. Inset: Dr. Tsutomu Sato who performed the operation—something which Yankee doctors had emphatically warned against.

HONGKONG ADVANCES IN FOREIGN TRADE

Agreements Concluded With Taiwan, Canton, Shonan, Indo-China, Central China

Out of the chaos of a year and a half ago, Hongkong stands today a symbol of the achievements of the Japanese Military Administration, and reconstruction has already reached the stage where Hongkong will soon emerge as another impregnable link in Japan's financial offensive against the enemy, reports a July 12 Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch from Hongkong.

A gigantic stride has been made towards the development of Hongkong as a center of foreign trade. A million-Yen trade agreement with Taiwan was concluded last fall; another trade agreement, the fourth since the beginning of this year, was recently signed with the neighboring district of Canton; trade agreements have been entered into with Shonan, French Indo-China, Thailand and Central China.

Paving the way for an industrially great Hongkong, existing factories have been refitted for the production of tobacco, Manila rope and sugar. Ships built in Hongkong's own shipyard are even now plying the seas of East Asia.

The rapid development achieved by the Government-General since its first anniversary in February is manifested by the proclamation of successive ordinances and other administrative measures dealing with the economic control of the City. Living conditions have been regulated by the fair allotment of commodities; stabilization of currency has been effected by the abolition of the dollar, and the introduction of military notes.

Hongkong is now in a position to effectively map out its future course, which must include (1) the full development and utilization of its excellent harbor facilities, which together with its geographically favorable position, should make of it a trading center for all East Asia; (2) conclusion of trade agreements with various countries of East Asia for obtaining raw material, these to be manufactured in Hongkong and reshipped as finished products; (3) the establishment of a banking organization to act as a central organ for trade in that part of the world.

NOZOKI-MEGANE

On Subjects Pertinent and Impertinent, Timely And Untimely

The Blasphemy of the Archbishop of York

The Archbishop of York was recently reported by the Daily Mail as having written in the paper of his diocese that he had received many letters from a number of Christians in his bishopric and elsewhere in England begging him to protest in the name of Christ against the blind bombing attacks on the open cities of Germany and Italy, asking him to use his influence as a prelate in the Church of God to have them brought to an end.

This proves that even among the British people themselves there are many who are revolted and conscience-stricken by the ruthless inhumanity of their leaders. But what did the noble Archbishop reply? He replied that whoever asked for a cessation of the Anglo-American attacks on German cities, whoever demanded a halt in the ruthless bombing of non-military targets aiming at the destruction of Germany's culture, the ruin of the priceless architectural treasures, her historic cathedrals and monuments represent, the wanton killing of her civilian population, was favoring a policy contrary to British interests!

The Archbishop attempts to defend his indefensible stand with the sophistry that in life it is frequently difficult to make a clear distinction between justice and injustice, and therefore the lesser evil has to be chosen. "In my opinion" he says "the lesser evil is the bombing of 'war-loving' Germany." It is beside the point to discuss the relative 'war-loving' propensities of Germany and Britain. It is sufficient to recall that this war was declared by Britain on Germany, in spite of all Germany's long-suffering and patient efforts to effect a settlement by pacific means, because any pacific settlement would have cemented the new order Germany was bringing about in Europe and ensured the ultimate friendly cooperation of the different Central European States with Germany and Italy for mutual benefit. This ran counter to British interests as it would upset her iniquitous traditional policy of divide et impera and the "lesser evil" in the tortuous states of Europe one against the other and kept them at loggerheads, and the "lesser evil" in the tortuous mind of this British Archbishop is that all pretense in humanity should be discarded when Britain's nefarious interests are at stake.

The utter brutality and hypocrisy revealed by such an utterance in the mouth of a vituperative Churchill would shock but not surprise—the world is long inured to the callous and careless invectives of such men. However, in the mouth of a high dignitary of the Church of Christ it is an arrant blasphemy in the face of his God.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1943

Il Duce's Message to Prime Minister Tojo

Il Duce Mussolini on July 8 addressed a special message to Prime Minister Tojo containing a magnificent praise of the Empire's concrete measures in regard to the nations of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, which were explained in Prime Minister Tojo's speech in the 82nd session of the Diet on June 16, and expressing the heartiest concurrence with the rational and just policy therein embodied. The Japanese Prime Minister sent a message in reply expressing his profound thanks for the impelling message. This exchange of messages has just been announced.

In his Diet speech of June 16, Prime Minister Tojo delineated in clear-cut terms Japan's policy of fighting through the war against the United States and Britain on a heroic scale and of carrying on the construction of a New Order in East Asia in parallel with the war. This speech, containing as it does substances of such historic import, may well be termed a "Greater East Asia Declaration" and, in fact, has attracted world-wide attention.

This speech pointed out that among the nations of the Greater East Asia Sphere there is now a thorough understanding of the Empire's war aim and policy of liberating them from the Anglo-American yoke of many years' standing and of enabling them to return to their pure, Asiatic ways. It took cognizance of the fact that the whole Sphere was now animated by the conviction that without Japan's victory there could be no free Asia; without the liberation of Greater East Asia there could be no construction of a new East Asia and without that there could be no happiness or prosperity for the peoples of Greater East Asia. It straightforwardly expressed Japan's intention to reciprocate for the sincere cooperation and zealous support being rendered to Japan's cause by the various states and peoples by formulating a new policy in regard to them.

That is to say, in the case of China, Japan undertook to effect a fundamental revision in the Sino-Japanese treaties so as to propel the Sino-Japanese system of cooperation for the sake of strengthening the foundations of the National Government to reciprocate for the entry of China into the War of Greater East Asia. In the case of Thailand, Japan committed itself to a policy of strengthened cooperation with that country for its future development and in regard to the Philippines Japan reaffirmed its intention of according the honor of independence before the year is out. To the Indonesian peoples it promised participation in their government in the near future. Prime Minister Tojo also declared that Japan would strengthen its aid to the Indian people so that they may gain their long-cherished independence. Such are the concrete steps which were indicated in the memorable speech as being in the process of preparation. Together with the independence of Burma which is also promised within this year, these measures will assure to the states and peoples of the entire Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere their legitimate places in the sun and foundations for their return to pure, Asiatic ways.

By the enforcement of this policy, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be rolled into a solid, fighting unity of states and peoples for the prosecution of the war against the United States and Britain. By it has been laid, in fact, the foundations for unfailing victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, therefore, spoke only what was quite true, when, on the day following Prime Minister Tojo's speech, he declared in the plenary session of the Budget Committe of the House of Representatives that it was a policy of construction in contrast to the policy of disturbance and destruction which the United States and Britain had been pursuing. He added that this policy would secure the understanding and support of the world without fail and eventually cause even our enemies, the United States and Britain, to yield before its irresistible logic and integrity. True to expectation, Il Duce Mussolini has responded with his genuinely appreciative message, which we could not help reading with the deepest joy.

The World War we are now fighting is essentially a war to frustrate the Anglo-American design of world conquest, to enable all the nations of the world to find their proper places in the sun and to establish a new world order in which everlasting peace and prosperity of mankind may be founded on international justice. Consequently, the shattering of Anglo-American Power must be effected in parallel with the work of constructing a new order, so that no complete victory can be said to have been won until perfect cooperation and unity among all the nations of the Sphere have been secured. Il Duce Mussolini's insight as a great leader of the new world order construction movement merits our admiration, when he points out, in his message, that such a unity is the pivotal point of the Empire's new policy.

Synchronously with the construction of a New Order in East Asia, our allies Germany and Italy are steadily building up a new order in Europe. The United States and Britain have launched a general counter-offensive to interfere in this lofty task. Coming at such a fateful moment in the European war situation, Il Duce Mussolini's message to Prime Minister Tojo is all the more pregnant with significance. Thus we have read the message with the greatest appreciation and interest.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken . . .

Love is not a mere impulse, it must contain truth, which is law. It accepts limitations from truth because of its own inner wealth. The child willingly exercises restraint to correct its bodily balance, because it has true pleasure in the freedom of its movements; and love also counts no cost as too great to realize its truth. Poetry is much strict in its form of expression than prose, because poetry has the freedom of joy in its origin and end. Our love of God is accurately careful of its responsibilities. It is austere in its probity and it must have intellect for its ally. Since what it deals with is immense in value, it has to be cautious about the purity of its coins. Therefore, when our soul cries for the gift of immortality, its first prayer is,—"Lead me from the unreal to Truth."

* * *

The more we feel afraid of pain, the more we build all kinds of hiding places in which to hide ourselves from our own truth. Our wealth and honor are barricades that keep us at arm's length from the touch of our own true selves. Thus we become more familiar with that which we have, than that which we are. Our sufferings seek us out through our protections; they take away our artificial props and set us face to face with our naked loneliness. This stripping bare of our deeper selves is not only necessary for self-exploration and the discovery of our innermost resources, but it is also needed for our purification. For beneath our safe cover of prosperity and comfort, dirt and dead matter gather every day waiting to be cleared by the rude rubbing of pain.

* * *

An acquaintance of mine has suddenly died and once again I come to know death, the tritest of all truisms in this world. The moralist teachers us to know the world as unreal through the contemplation of death. But to make renunciation easy by calling the world names is neither true, nor brave. For that renunciation is no renunciation at all in which things have lost their value. On the contrary, the world is so true, that death's wheel leaves no mark upon it. The untruth is in the belief that this self of ours for its own permanent use can rob this world of even a particle of its things. Death has its concern only with our self and not with this world. The world never loses an atom, it is our self which suffers.

A Year Ago Today

July 17, 1942

The bloodless occupation of the strategic walled town of Panshihweicheng, east of Wenchow in southeastern Chekiang Province, was completed today following landing operations by bluejackets of the Imperial Navy.

* * *

Following up their successful landing at Hwanghwatsun, at the mouth of the Wu River this morning, the Japanese bluejackets reached Chili, to the west of Hwanghwatsun in the evening.

* * *

A special landing party of the Japanese Naval Unit engaged in clearing enemy mines of the Feiyun River, carried out a landing operation in front of the enemy today and is now extending its sphere of operation.

* * *

Through the determined efforts of the Japanese Army and the cooperation of the Chinese, work on the 137-kilometer embankment along the Yellow River, which was started last year, was completed this month. It is recalled that in 1938 Chiang Kaishek ordered his troops to blast the old embankment at key points and flood the countryside, thus bringing famine, plague and death to the people of Honan, Kiangsu and Anhui Provinces.

* * *

With the Japanese occupation of the island of Java, economic conditions of native inhabitants are being ameliorated to a great extent. Under Japanese guidance, Javanese soldiers and stall-keepers have organized guilds and some have already established stores adjacent to their Chinese competitors, while in agrarian districts consumers' cooperatives are coming into existence for the betterment of agrarian economic life. A sailing vessel owners' guild is also being organized, which will play an important part in the economy of the island.

* * *

With the complete stoppage of imports into the United States, Mr. and Mrs. America are moaning and groaning over lack of daily necessities. People are indignantly inquiring when the good old days are going to return.

The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
The Syonan Sinbun
East Asia's Editorial Forum
Noon Extra
The Hongkong News
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED
FURTHER EXCHANGES OF NATIONALS CONSIDERED

Roosevelt's Blessings

(From the Noon Extra)

Rationing and shortages in the United States may be attributed to the exigencies of war, although corruption and inefficiency in distribution play a large share in making life difficult for Americans; but the astounding report on the state of the nation's health made recently by Paul McNutt, U.S. War Manpower Administrator, is a terrible condemnation of the policies of the Roosevelt Administration.

Of the 22,000,000 men in the United States between the ages of 18 and 38, no fewer than 8,000,000 were said to be physically unfit and have been exempted from military service! This, in "God's own country," the richest nation in the world, the nation that is going to bring the four freedoms to every corner of the globe.

Nearly one-third of the men of military age are physically unfit. The same proportion of the American people, as reported by President Roosevelt's Committee on National Nutrition, were living on a slow starvation diet just prior to the United States' entry into the war. It is incredible that such things could happen in America but the facts stand.

No record of failure can be greater than Roosevelt's. No man could have possibly done worse. With 45,000,000 people undernourished, with one-third of the nation in poor health, with 12,000,000 people unemployed, Roosevelt chose to plunder the United States Treasury, not to alleviate distress in America, but to plunge the nation into the most terrible war in history.

In the nine years he served as President prior to America's entry into the war, Roosevelt could have used some of America's wealth to improve the living conditions and the health of the under-privileged classes of the United States. But he said the nation couldn't afford to. Taxes would have to be raised, and the people would not re-elect a President who raised taxes. Because Roosevelt wanted to be President again, one-third of the nation was left physically unfit, 45,000,000 people were doomed to stay forever hungry, 12,000,000 men and women faced the future without hope, without employment. They would have laughed bitterly if they had known that their President was soon to promise "freedom from want" for everyone everywhere in the world! And charge the American people hundreds of billions of dollars to boot!

It was estimated that the $35,000,000,000 the United States spent in the first World War would have been sufficient to make every American independent for life if distributed equally and invested properly. An equivalent amount probably would have done the same thing for Americans in 1940. But Roosevelt would not appropriate a fraction of this amount to alleviate wanton distress. He had not yet thought of "freedom from want," even for the American people.

Now, however, the United States is at war. America is up to her neck in the war Roosevelt desired so fervently; and what he would not do for construction, he is doing a hundred-fold for destruction.

Americans could not have a few billions for relief and reconstruction in the United States; but for death and destruction all over the world the President gladly spends billions. There can be no greater failure.

Civic Duty

(From the Greater Asia)

Now that Burma has been emancipated from the British yoke and is heading for Independence, it is up to every Burman to do his or her duty towards the attainment of that end. Obviously enough, the British maladministration had not only buried the martial spirits of the governed but also degraded the intellectual and physical status, thereby leaving the Burmese nation much behind the contemporary world.

Time has ripened and the basis for the proper regrowth of a nation undoubtedly lies on the degree of its sense of duty towards the State and the people, nay, the gaining of the epithet "perfect citizen" in the true sense of the word. To attain this, one must digest and practice civic duties. And Burma, an important unit among the members of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, is bound to substantiate and qualify herself with redoubling effort for her rightful place in the sun.

Burmans, who, like all men, perhaps sought the good and went wrong through ignorance or lack of responsible-mindedness, should now reshape themselves. With eyes opened, souls awakened, and brains stimulated, they should help themselves in keeping abreast of contemporary nations.

A perfect citizen should be well versed with his or her domestic and public affairs. The real sense of civic duty is born of public-spiritedness.

Burma's renaissance, lies to some extent on the degree of its people's public-spiritedness; hence, civic duty should be cultivated in the hearts of the Burmese people who should endeavor their utmost in the prosecution of the same, thus becoming a happy and prosperous member among the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

According to Aristotle's treatise on citizenship a person may be a good man but he may not be a good citizen; he may be a good citizen but he may not be a good man. Likewise, a pious and religious person may not become a good citizen by being pious and religious without fulfilling the qualities of a good citizen. It is perfect citizenship which is required at such a period and to become a really excellent and deserving citizen, one should be selfless and look forward to public interest and welfare for the proper functioning of a nation's affairs. It may be safe to assume, however, that citizenship refers to the sum of rights, privileges and duties of the mature and otherwise normal inhabitant of a state. Such as the right of permanent residence in the country, thereby enjoying the privileges of a citizen; the right to the protection of the state; the right to be safeguarded against riots, assaults, robbery and theft and other crimes; and duties, such as the duty of obeying the established laws of the state; the duty of defending the state against various dangers and if necessary or called for, an active and unnegligent service in war time; the duty of supporting public officers in the performance of their functions; the duty of assisting in the maintenance of law and order; and various other duties not excluding health, education and other problems.

The authorities have, no doubt, afforded us the best possible public facilities, despite the major problem of war efforts, and it is now left for the people to do their duties in turn. By observing the civic duties, it is for the people of Burma to make life more prosperous and happy. Let us strive on and devote our wholehearted efforts towards becoming a perfect and useful citizen.

Straws in the Wind

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

The latest landslide of a considerable army of hardened Chungking troops to the Nationalist camp is noteworthy in many respects, for not only is the volume of numbers steadily increasing but the sentiments which the new adherents to Nanking express are indicative of the growing realization in Chungking circles that the people there have been backing the wrong horse.

The Chinese are a realistic people. When they realize they have made a mistake they do not hesitate to cut their losses and start afresh on the right course. This is what is about to happen in Chungking. But for American dollar diplomacy it would have happened earlier and the China Affair would not have dragged on. It would have been amicably settled between China and Japan long ago. It is unfortunate it has been prolonged so long, but the end is now definitely in sight.

T. V. Soong and sister Mei-ling, both now in the United States, are doing their utmost to awaken Americans to the need for bolstering Chiang, but their bleatings can have no effect on Chungkingites bearing the actual burden of continuing pointless resistance against their own brothers on the other side of the fence who are fighting against America and Britain to achieve the ideals of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Revolution. The Soongs have their nest-eggs in the United States and they fear that if Chungking is aligned to Nanking, they will lose all their wealth.

Selfishly, they want Americans to prevent the collapse of the Chungking regime, but with all points of entry now controlled by Japanese Forces, America can do little in the way of providing material aid commensurate with Chungking's needs. And meanwhile the intelligentsia of Chungking is beginning to square up to the situation. They are realizing that their obvious course, in the interests of the Chinese race as a whole, is to link up with the Nationalist Party.

Other straws in the wind have been recent warnings by enemy publicists that Chungking could not last out another year. Ever since the Burma Road was brought under the control of Japanese Forces, the cry of those who wished to see the Chungking regime bolstered has been "re-open the Burma Road." But Chungking has waited in patience for over a year and nothing has happened. True the British forces did set out to make an attempt, but these forces are today in full retreat, on the Indo-Burmese border. Japanese Forces will see to it that neither American planes nor British troops get anywhere near their objective.

This Is India

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Part VII

The Government naturally did not like the new movement and steps were taken to put it down. As a reply to official repression, young men took to the bomb and revolver and the first explosion took place in 1907. This was the beginning of the revolutionary movement of the twentieth century and in order to suppress it, the Government issued a notification in 1909, declaring as illegal many of the institutions for imparting physical training to the youths in Bengal.

Simultaneously with the appearance of the revolutionary movement, there was a split within the ranks of the Indian National Congress. The Left-Wing leaders, Lokamanya Tilak of Poona and Sri Aurobindo Ghosh and B. C. Pal of Bengal, wanted to adopt the boycott of British goods as a part of the Congress plan, and they were not content with the goal of self-government within the British Empire. The Right-Wing leaders, Pherozhah Mehta of Bombay, G. K. Gokhale of Poona and Surendranath Bannerji of Bengal, stood for a more moderate policy. Lala Lajpat Rai of the Punjab occupied a middle position in this fight.

An open rupture took place in the Surat Congress in 1907 when the Left Wing (also called 'Nationalists' or 'Extremists') were defeated and the Congress organization passed into the hands of the Right Wing (also called 'Moderates' or 'Liberals'). Not long after this, Lokamanya Tilak was sentenced to six years' imprisonment for sedition, Sri Aurobindo Ghosh was forced into exile, while B.C. Pal gave up extremist politics. Driven out of the Congress, persecuted by the Government and deprived of their leaders, the Left Wingers (or the Extremists) had a bad time up to 1915 and the Moderates were the masters of the show. The Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 which were welcomed by the Moderates and condemned by the Extremists, served as a temporary sop to the political agitators.

Situation Improves

With the outbreak of the Great War and the return of Lokamanya Tilak from imprisonment, there was a decided improvement in the political situation from the Indian point of view. In 1916 at the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress, a compromise was effected between the two wings of the Congress and once again Extremists and Moderates appeared on the same platform. A further compromise was effected between the Congress and the All-India Moslem League at Lucknow.

The upshot of this rapprochement was that the Congress and the Moslem League put forward the same demand for self-government and agreed about the representation to be given to Moslems in the legislature under the reformed constitution, on the basis of 'separate electorate.' About this time a new factor appeared in Indian politics in the person of M. K. Gandhi, who had returned to India from South Africa in December 1914, after winning laurels for himself in the passive-resistance movement against the South African Government.

After the Lucknow Congress, an intensive campaign was started by Lokamanya Tilak, Mrs. Annie Besant and M. A. Jinnah for demanding Home Rule for India. Mrs. Besant was interned by the Government in this connection in 1917, but was released some months later, owing to the pressure of public agitation. The Extremists wanted to make Mrs. Besant the President of the next session of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta, but the Moderates were opposed to it. At the eleventh hour an agreement was reached and Mrs. Besant became President with the support of both parties.

Moderates

That was however the last Congress attended by the Moderates, for, the next year, they broke away and formed a separate organization of their own, called the All-India Liberal Federation. In 1917, a statement was made by the Secretary of State for India Montagu on behalf of the British Government to the effect that the progressive realization of responsible government was the goal of British rule in India. Soon after this, Montagu came to India and together with the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, made a report on the coming reforms, called the Montagu-Chelmsford report. This report was considered by a special session of the Congress held at Bombay, presided over by the late Hassan Imam, a distinguished advocate of Patna and ex-Judge of the High Court and was rejected by the Congress as unacceptable.

On the basis of the Montagu-Chelmsford report, a new constitution was drawn up and passed by the British Government, called the Government of India Act, 1919. This constitution was regarded as inadequate and unsatisfactory by nationalist opinion in India. While attempts were made on the one hand to put India on the road to self-government, the Government of India forged fresh fetters for the people. A new Act was passed by the Government in the teeth of popular opposition, whereby people could be imprisoned without trial on political grounds for an indefinite period.

A country-wide agitation was raised against this Act and it was led by Mahatma Gandhi. In the attempt to suppress the agitation in the Punjab, terrible massacres were committed by the troops in Amritsar under General Dyer. The Amritsar massacre caused an unparalleled indignation not only in India but also among all fair-minded people in England. After the Amritsar incident, two inquiry committees were appointed, one by the Congress and the other by the Government. Both the committees strongly condemned the action of the military, though the Congress Enquiry Committee went much further in its condemnation. But the steps taken by the Government to compensate the sufferers and to punish the wrong-doers were extremely inadequate. The Amritsar Congress in December 1919, had decided to work the new constitution in spite of its unsatisfactory character, but when the attitude of the Government towards the Amritsar massacre was made known, there was a revulsion of popular feeling.

Resentment Fired

Meanwhile the attempt of the Allied Powers to dismember Turkey, produced discontent and resentment among the Indian Moslems who turned against the Government. In defense of the Sultan of Turkey who was also the 'Khalifa' or head of the Islamic Church, a movement was started by the Indian Moslems under the name of the Khilafat movement. At this stage an alliance was struck between the Khilfat leaders and Gandhi, the Congress leader. In September 1920, a special session of the Congress was held in Calcutta to determine the attitude of the Congress towards the reforms and particularly towards the elections to be held that year under the new Constitution. At the instance of Gandhi, the Congress decided to adopt a policy of non-cooperation toward the new constitution. Three factors accounted for this decision—the atrocities in the Punjab, the attitude of Great Britain toward Turkey, and the inadequacy of the new constitutional reforms.

Lord Irwin, the ex-Viceroy of India, holds the view that every great step in England and in the Dominions toward the development of responsible government has been accompanied at a greater or lesser interval by a corresponding advance in India. As examples he has mentioned that the Charter Act of 1833, the Indian Councils Act of 1861, the Indian Councils Act of 1892 and the Indian Councils Act of 1909, have followed popular movements in England or in other parts of the British Empire. There is considerable force in what Lord Irwin says. But one should go further and say that the Indian movement is organically connected with the world movement for liberty.

19th Century—A Landmark

In India, as elsewhere, the beginning of the nineteenth century was an important landmark. The revolution of 1857 followed in the wake of world revolution of 1848. The birth of the Indian National Congress took place at a time, when there was a similar upheaval in other parts of the world. The movement of 1905 closely followed the Boer War in South Africa and was contemporaneous with the Russian revolution of 1905. The attempted revolution during the Great War was a phenomenon visible all over the world, at about the same time. Last but not least, the movement of 1920-21 was contemporaneous with the Sinn Fein Revolution in Ireland, with the fight for the Turks for their independence. There is no doubt, therefore, that the awakening in India is organically connected with the upheaval all over the world during the last and the present century.

(To Be Continued)

In the Periodicals

Nippon Times Weekly, Vol. XV, No. 11 dated July 15, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the Nippon Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Illustrated. Contents: Calendar, News in the Spotlight, Italy's Mighty Navy, The New Metropolis, Eyes on Turkey, Buddhism's United Front, Enemy Will be Smashed, News Behind the News, Editorials, Betrayer (A Fiction Story), Manila's Horse and Buggy, Music With Your Work, Stranger Than Fiction, Elementary Japanese Course, and What Interests Me Most in Wartime Nippon.

Fruits of Wisdom

Man spends his life in reasoning on the past, complaining of the present, and trembling for the future. —Rivarol.

* * *

It is a common law of nature, which no time will ever change, that superiors shall rule their inferiors.—Dyonisis.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Good Wishes to India

To the Editor:

Subhas Chandra Bose, courageous leader of the Indian Independence movement, recently made his sudden appearance in Japan and had an interview with Prime Minister Tojo. This interview, I am quite sure, will have a far-reaching and extremely important consequence.

We know two Indians whose name is Bose. The one is Rash Behari Bose, whom I met often at dinner parties. The other is the famous patriot who had been taking refuge in Germany and has now come into the limelight in this part of the world.

We can well imagine how happy the latter was when he heard the news of our successive military and naval victories over our common foes, after this country declared war against the United States and Britain on December 8, 1941. To crown all, on the holy day of Buddha's Nirvana, February 15, Singapore which had long been a British base for the exploitation of Asia, fell into the hands of our Army. It was then that Mr. Bose broadcast for the first time a fervent appeal to Japan from far-off Berlin, thanking us for the blow inflicted on Indian independence. The independence of India, the country of Buddha, is what we have long been wishing to see realized.

Mahatma Gandhi seems to me a real Buddhist, though he professedly believes in Hinduism. He embodies in himself the harmony of India, and is probably one who most heartily deplores the disputes between religious sects. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say he is an incarnation of Buddha. His principle of non-violence is the light not only of Asia, but of the whole world.

The Japanese are deeply religious people. If proof be needed, it may be pointed out that of more than one hundred successive Emperors for whose sake we, Japanese people willingly die, forty-six became devout followers of Buddha. Article first of the constitution which was conceived and proclaimed by Prince Shotoku 1,300 years ago, says "Harmony is most important" and article second enjoins people to "respect Buddha, Dharma and Samgha."

It is also a historical fact that a thousand years ago Prince Shinnyo undertook a journey to India in quest of Buddhist truth and died on the way at a spot near Shonanto. If one studies the religious history of our country, he will easily understand that our national polity is deeply tinged with religious character. It is my earnest wish that Mr. Bose interpret this religious side of our country to the four hundred million people of India, so that the spiritual bond binding India and Japan may be further strengthened.

R. NAKAYAMA
Editor of Buddhist
Journal, Kyogaku
Shinbun

July 15

Importance of Sincerity

Loyalty and courage alone will inevitably lead to nowhere unless such loyalty is born, bred and nourished by the life-giving springs of mental honesty. Mental honesty is nothing more than honest to goodness sincerity.

Not without reason do the Japanese lay great stress on sincerity. For unless a person is sincere in his exalted mission, unless he has faith in his work, unless he puts into it not only his mind but his whole heart and soul, he is bound to be a failure. "Murder will out," says an old proverb. Yes, and so will truth. You cannot hide it, you cannot keep it a secret. Very true and apropos are these lines from a well-known Tagalog poem which shows that sincerity is likewise an admired attribute of the Filipinos.

Sa pito mang suson ng lupa ilibing
At pito mang bundok ma'y idagan sa lihim,
Ang katotohanan ay mahabayag din
Kapag ang tadhanang araw ay dumating.

To the Japanese sincerity is of the utmost importance. To work half-heartedly, or with mental reservation is, to them, to be a failure. And not only a failure; it is to be a hypocrite to oneself, a moral coward to one's service and a traitor to one's country.—Pio Duran.

THE LOTUS BY THE VILLAGE WALL

By WANG WEI

In the twilight glow I wander through the meadows,
And gather lotus blossoms, red and white.
Near the island in the dusk I see the farmers,
Returning to their village for the night.

As they slowly pole their boat amid the shadows,
Cast by the setting sun athwart the stream,
They watch shore and shallow, lest they crush or injure
The crimson lotus, lovely as a dream.